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The Foundation proposes to organize a body of lecturers for work in colleges, public schools, etc., in co-operation with the American School Peace League. The headquarters of the Foundation are at 29A Beacon Street, Boston.

D'Estournelles de Constant. Just before his departure for the United States Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, president of the French Interparliamentary Group, founder and president of the International Conciliation Association, member of the Hague Court, etc., was honored with a gold medal by his associates in the French parliament and government, in recognition of his eminent services to the cause of international friendship and peace, and in commemoration of his reception of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1909. The presentation was made in the French Senate Chamber by Senator Menier, president of the committee of many distinguished Frenchmen which had been organized for the purpose. The American Ambassador, Robert Bacon, was present, and expressed the appreciation felt in the United States in what the Baron has done. This honor bestowed on Senator d'Estournelles is all the more interesting because his work for the cause of peace has never been done with a view to personal honor or emolument, but simply from love of humanity, justice and right. He has been singularly free from the all too prevalent weakness of self-seeking, if one may judge from the manner in which he has always conducted himself. The dispatches say that, on receiving the gold medal, he replied "with a simple expression of thanks."

Senator d'Estournelles will spend several weeks in this country, lecturing in the principal cities under the auspices of the American Branch of the International Conciliation Association, will speak at the Mohonk Arbitration Conference the last week in May, and is expected to attend the National Peace Congress in Baltimore the first week in May. His lecture topic will be "What the United States has done and what it can do for International Arbitration."

Great Lakes International Society.

An organization calling itself the Great Lakes International Society has been started at Detroit. Articles of incorporation for the Society were filed at Lansing, Mich., on February 17, in the name of Harry E. Hunt, Paul E. Switzer, Howard B. Sallot, W. J. Warren and others. Membership in the Society will be one dollar per year. Membership is open to citizens of the United States and Canada living on the border, provided they are in sympathy with the purposes of the Society. Though the organization does not call itself a peace society, its aim is to combat in every possible way the spirit of war, especially the mischievous influence of newspaper articles of a nature to inflame

international or interracial feeling. Mr. Hunt, who is the originator of the Society, and who for several years has been conducting a valuable newspaper propaganda of his own, expects that a large membership will be speedily secured. The Society will throw its influence against the scheme of ever bigger and bigger battleships and constant increase of the navy. This new organization is an indication of the rapid development of interest in the peace movement in the Great Lake regions, on both sides of the border, growing especially out of the approach of the celebration of the centennial of peace between this country and Great Britain.

What the Peace Organizations Are Doing.

The Maryland Peace Society and the Friends School (Park Avenue and Laurens Street, Baltimore) are having a series of five public addresses on international subjects in the school auditorium. The first lecture was by Thomas Nelson Page, on "America as a Peacemaker"; the second by Count Apponyi, on "The Menace of War as Europe Sees It"; the third by Franklin Matthews, on "With the Atlantic Fleet Around the World." The other two lectures will be given by Prince Cassano of Rome, on "European Federation," and Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, on a subject to be announced.

The *Conciliation Internationale*, of which Baron d'Estournelles de Constant is president, held its annual meeting at 78 Avenue Henri-Martin, Paris, February 10. The work of the past year was reported and a program for the coming year mapped out. The association, with its branches in other countries, is doing most important service in promoting understanding and goodwill among the nations.

The Japan Peace Society held its annual meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Tokyo, on January 28. After the business was transacted addresses were made by Count Okuma, president of the society; Professor Terao of the Imperial University; Hon. H. Ogawa, M. P., and Hon. C. Ikatura, M. P., delegates to the Interparliamentary Conference at Brussels last September; Mayor Ozaki of Tokyo; Hon. S. Ebara, and Archbishop Nicolai of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission. *Heiwa*, the organ of the society, devotes all the English section of its January number to the peace cause. So far as we know, there is no other peace society which has so large a proportion of public men in its membership as that of Japan.

The Buffalo Peace Society is very active this year. Through its influence, Dean Henry Wade Rogers of the Yale Law School was invited by the Saturn Club of Buffalo to deliver an address on the relation of the United States to the International Peace Movement, on the evening of February 22. The audience was a representative one, and the address "strong and able." The society has already begun preparations for the proper celebration of Peace Day (May 18) in Buffalo, especially in the high schools, whose principals have undertaken to organize in each school a committee of teachers and pupils to have charge of the celebration.

Dr. Ernst Richard of Columbia University, president of the New York German Peace Society, is very active this winter in the peace movement, giving lectures in different places on "The Foundations and Aims of the Modern Peace Movement," etc.

Brevities.

. . . The following remonstrance against the fortification of the Panama Canal, etc., has been sent to Congress, signed by many leading members of the Society of Friends in New England and other parts of the country:

"As members of the Society of Friends in New England we protest against the proposed expenditure of the public funds for warlike preparations, and in particular we protest against the use of such funds for the fortification of the Panama Canal, and we urge the government of the United States to procure by international agreement the neutralization of the whole canal zone."

. . . On February 15, at The Hague, before a tribunal of which the Swiss Minister at Paris is president, began the arbitration of the dispute between Russia and Turkey regarding the payment of pecuniary claims to Russian subjects by Turkey arising out of the war of 1877-8. Turkey has already paid more than one million dollars of these claims, but has refused to pay interest on the capital of the indemnities, as asked by Russia. The present arbitration is of the question of interest, both governments having agreed to leave it to The Hague.

. . . Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, the distinguished sociologist of Columbia University, places the responsibility for war directly upon the shoulders of the world's great statesmen. He said, in a recent lecture, that the view that wars arise from causes beyond human control has given way to the conviction that great men are social causes, able to initiate and sway events. The man in the street unconsciously imitates these great men in opinion and desire and gives them great power for weal or woe. He advises the peace workers to direct their shafts at the minds of present day statesmen.

. . . On the 15th of February, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, and Richard Olney, former Secretary of State, appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations, and entered their protest against the fortification of the Panama Canal.

. . . On Sunday the 5th of February, two distinguished Germans, Dr. Harnack and Dr. Spiecker, were received by King George V. of England. During the interview the King uttered the following significant words:

"My dear father has been called 'The Peacemaker,' and he was a peacemaker, and I consider it my duty to follow in his footsteps. Consequently, I shall support every endeavor in the direction of promoting peace and goodwill between the nations."

. . . The British Council of Churches for promoting friendly relations between the British and German peoples was definitely inaugurated in Queen's Hall, London, on the 6th of February. This organization is the outcome of the recent efforts made in both countries through the clergy to bring into closer relations the two peoples, and is created for the continuance of work in the same direction.

. . . A motion in the French Chamber of Deputies in-

viting the government to open correspondence with the powers, Great Britain and Germany particularly, with a view to simultaneous limitation of armaments, though opposed by the Foreign Minister, carried the votes of more than one third of the members, or nearly two hundred in all.

. . . Commenting on the formation of the first workmen's Peace Society in Milan, Italy, with eighteen thousand members, *The Buffalo Times* says: "It is hard for Americans to realize the sad sincerity with which European workmen hate war. Its burden presses on them even in time of peace; they are never exempt from its oppressions, and conscription hales them from their homes, and forces them to waste several of the best years of life in obeying the commands of the drill-sergeant."

. . . A motion in the French Chamber of Deputies that the government be urged to make an effort to have the limitation of armaments placed on the program of the third Hague Conference was carried by a vote of four hundred and forty-seven to fifty-six.

. . . At a recent dinner tendered to Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court by the New York County Lawyers' Association, Attorney-General Wickersham, alluding to the Carnegie Peace Fund, said: "In my opinion the bar of this nation has done and is doing more for the cause of peace than can be accomplished by many times the munificent endowment referred to."

. . . Signor Tittoni, former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, now Ambassador to France, said at a peace dinner in Paris on February 22, that, "without wishing to detract from the importance of peace congresses and conferences, he believed that the greatest progress in the idea of universal peace had been effected by the education of the masses."

. . . In the Peace Sunday observances in Melbourne, Australia, the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, delivered an address on arbitration to a large audience at the evening service in the Australian Church. At the morning service, Dr. Charles Strong, the pastor, spoke on "Come, Let Us Abolish War."

The Fortification of the Panama Canal.

The views of former Secretary of State, Richard Olney, given out in a statement on February 19.

In the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, the United States and Great Britain agreed that neither would ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the canal or the vicinity thereof. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty of February 5, 1900, by clause 7, stipulated as follows:

"No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder."

Though this treaty did not get through the Senate, it is important to refer to it because it so clearly distinguishes between fortification of the canal and the military policing of it against lawlessness and disorder. The former was prohibited while the latter was allowed. Upon the failure of this treaty a new one was framed, which was sent to the Senate December 4, 1901, and which was ratified by the Senate and became a law December 6,